UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/624,166	07/21/2003	Harri Lakkala	OSN.009.US	6358

76385 7590 01/29/2010

Hollingsworth & Funk
8500 Normandale Lake Blvd., Suite 320
Minneapolis, MN 55437

EXAMINER	
ADDY, ANTHONY S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/29/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/624,166	LAKKALA, HARRI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANTHONY S. ADDY	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 October 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-8,10,12-17,19,21-26,28,30-35 and 37* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35 and 37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on October 29, 2009. **Claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35** and **37** are pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35** and **37** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Arguments are directed to newly added limitations and the new ground(s) of rejection based on the newly added limitations follow below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. **Claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35** and **37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Sakai et al., U.S. Publication Number 2003/0100295 A1 (hereinafter Sakai)** and in view of **Hawkins et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,516, 202 (hereinafter Hawkins)** and further in view of **Sharp, WO 01/28192 A1 (hereinafter Sharp)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Sakai teaches a subscriber terminal (*e.g., a mobile phone*) (see p. 4 [0063-0064] and Figs. 9 & 10), comprising: a transceiver (i.*e., reception unit 3, transmission unit 4 and duplexer 2 constitute a transceiver of the mobile phone*) configured to receive calls and messages (see p 5[0084] and Fig. 1); a control unit (*e.g., CPU 5*) connected to the transceiver configured to save received unanswered call data, save received messages, and to constitute a

collection of both received unanswered call data and at least one saved message (*i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt*) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098] and Fig. 10); and a user interface (*e.g., display unit 9*) connected to the control unit (*i.e., CPU 5*) configured to present the contact attempts (see p. 5 [0097], p. 8 [0159] and Figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Hawkins teaches if a mobile telephone user ignores an incoming call, the call may be transferred to a user designated destination and a missed call screen is displayed, showing the identity, telephone number, time and date of the call (see col. 8, lines 15-19). According to Hawkins, if the caller left a message on voicemail, a third option is displayed, permitting the user to listen to the voicemail left by the caller (see col. 8, lines 21-24). For example, Hawkins Illustrates in Fig. 8B, that if the mobile telephone user ignores a call from Ron Marianetti, the contact attempts includes both received unanswered call data (*e.g., telephone number and time of the missed call from Ron Marianetti*) and at least one saved message (*e.g., a saved voicemail from Ron Marianetti*) by combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller (see col. 8, lines 21-24 and Fig. 8B). Hawkins further teaches the "message" could either be a voicemail message or text/e-mail message (see col. 7, line 31-33).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Hawkins to include the feature of combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, in order to automatically link or associate caller identification with a voicemail notification so that a mobile telephone user receives a notification of which missed call(s) generated a voicemail to allow the user to select particular ones of the voicemail to open and listen to rather than being forced to listen to all recorded voicemails, which is particularly useful for screening voicemails recorded from numbers/callers for which the user has no interest, as taught by Hawkins (see col. 8, lines 21-24 and Fig. 8B).

Sakai in view of Hawkins fails to explicitly teach wherein content of the text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data and present the contact attempt together with content of the text message to indicate the reason for the unanswered call data.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Sharp teaches in a message received state, a mobile phone displays the name or number of the message sender, followed by contents of the message, wherein the content of the message is descriptive of a reason (see page 18, lines 15-18, page 21, lines 15-18 and figs. 17a, 17b, 18a & 18b). For example, Sharp illustrates in fig. 17a & 18a, when the icon next to Colin indicates that this is an unread message, selecting the message Colin from within the Inbox displays the contents of the message to indicate a reason for the contact attempt (*e.g., I will be working late at home and need to ask you a question, please call me before 12*) (see page 18, lines 15-18, page 21, lines 15-18 and figs. 17a, 17b, 18a & 18b). Sharp further teaches when a call has been missed the caller details are stored in the phone's memory

and the state of the phone changes to a missed call state to present text indicating that a call or calls have been missed (see page 18, lines 23-30).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai and Hawkins with Sharp, in order to conveniently switch to a message received state to display the contents of a received message to a recipient as taught by Sharp (see page 18, lines 15-18 and page 21, lines 15-18).

Regarding **claim 3**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 1. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches wherein the control unit is configured to find a reference to the same caller if both the unanswered call data and the message both contain the same caller identifier (see *Hawkins*, col. 8, lines 13-24 and Fig. 8B).

Regarding **claim 4**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 1. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to display in the user interface the contact attempts as a list of contact attempts (see *Sakai*, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 5**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 4. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to display the list of contact attempts as a list of callers (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 6**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 1. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to receive a selection regarding a contact attempt from the user interface and to display the selected contact attempt in more detail in the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 7**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 1. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to fetch a name for the caller present in the contact attempts from a phonebook and to display the name of the caller in the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 8**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 1. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to display in the user interface a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 10**, Sakai teaches an arrangement (*e.g., a mobile phone*) (see p. 4 [0063-0064] and Figs. 9 & 10), comprising: receiving means (*e.g., reception unit 3*) for receiving calls and messages (see p 5[0084] and Fig. 1); saving means (*e.g., storage unit 8*) for saving received unanswered call data and saving received messages (see p. 5 [0092 & 0098] and Fig. 10); constituting means (*e.g., a CPU 5*) for constituting a collection of contact attempts (*i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information*

of the caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098] and Fig. 10); and a presenting means (*e.g., display unit 9*) for presenting the contact attempt (see p. 5 [0097], p. 8 [0159] and Figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Hawkins teaches if a mobile telephone user ignores an incoming call, the call may be transferred to a user designated destination and a missed call screen is displayed, showing the identity, telephone number, time and date of the call (see col. 8, lines 15-19). According to Hawkins, if the caller left a message on voicemail, a third option is displayed, permitting the user to listen to the voicemail left by the caller (see col. 8, lines 21-24). For example, Hawkins Illustrates in Fig. 8B, that if the mobile telephone user ignores a call from Ron Marianetti, the contact attempts includes both received unanswered call data (*e.g., telephone number and time of the missed call from Ron Marianetti*) and at least one saved message (*e.g., a saved voicemail from Ron Marianetti*) by combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller (see col. 8, lines 21-24 and Fig. 8B). Hawkins further teaches the "message" could either be a voicemail message or text/e-mail message (see col. 7, line 31-33).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Hawkins to include the feature of combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact

attempt related to the caller, in order to automatically link or associate caller identification with a voicemail notification so that a mobile telephone user receives a notification of which missed call(s) generated a voicemail to allow the user to select particular ones of the voicemail to open and listen to rather than being forced to listen to all recorded voicemails, which is particularly useful for screening voicemails recorded from numbers/callers for which the user has no interest, as taught by Hawkins (see col. 8, lines 21-24 and Fig. 8B).

Sakai in view of Hawkins fails to explicitly teach wherein content of the text message is descriptive of a reason for the calls and presenting the contact attempt together with the content of the text message to indicate the reason for the calls.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Sharp teaches in a message received state, a mobile phone displays the name or number of the message sender, followed by contents of the message, wherein the content of the message is descriptive of a reason (see page 18, lines 15-18, page 21, lines 15-18 and figs. 17a, 17b, 18a & 18b). For example, Sharp illustrates in fig. 17a & 18a, when the icon next to Colin indicates that this is an unread message, selecting the message Colin from within the Inbox displays the contents of the message to indicate a reason for the contact attempt (*e.g., I will be working late at home and need to ask you a question, please call me before 12*) (see page 18, lines 15-18, page 21, lines 15-18 and figs. 17a, 17b, 18a & 18b). Sharp further teaches when a call has been missed the caller details are stored in the phone's memory and the state of the phone changes to a missed call state to present text indicating that a call or calls have been missed (see page 18, lines 23-30).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai and Hawkins with Sharp, in order to conveniently switch to a message

received state to display the contents of a received message to a recipient as taught by Sharp (see page 18, lines 15-18 and page 21, lines 15-18).

Regarding **claim 12**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 10. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches an arrangement, wherein the constituting means finds a reference to the same caller if both the unanswered call data and the message both contain the same caller identifier (see *Hawkins*, col. 8, lines 13-24 and Fig. 8B).

Regarding **claim 13**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 10. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches an arrangement, wherein presenting means displays the contact attempts within a list of contact attempts (see *Sakai*, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 14**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 13. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means displays the list of contact attempts as a list of callers (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 15**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 10. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means receives a selection regarding the contact attempt and displays the selected contact attempt in more detail (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 16**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 10. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches an

arrangement, wherein the presenting means fetches a name for the caller present in the contact attempt from a phonebook and displays the name of the caller (see *Sakai*, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 17**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 10. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means displays a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 19**, Sakai teaches method comprising: receiving calls and messages (see p 5 [0084]); saving received unanswered call data and received messages; constituting a collection of both received unanswered call data and at least one saved text message (*i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt*) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098]); and presenting the contact attempt (see p. 5 [0097] and p. 8 [0159]).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Hawkins teaches if a mobile telephone user ignores an incoming call, the call may be transferred to a user designated destination and a missed call screen is displayed, showing the identity, telephone number, time and date of the call (see col. 8,

lines 15-19). According to Hawkins, if the caller left a message on voicemail, a third option is displayed, permitting the user to listen to the voicemail left by the caller (see col. 8, lines 21-24). For example, Hawkins Illustrates in Fig. 8B, that if the mobile telephone user ignores a call from Ron Marianetti, the contact attempts includes both received unanswered call data (*e.g., telephone number and time of the missed call from Ron Marianetti*) and at least one saved message (*e.g., a saved voicemail from Ron Marianetti*) by combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller (see col. 8, lines 21-24 and Fig. 8B). Hawkins further teaches the "message" could either be a voicemail message or text/e-mail message (see col. 7, line 31-33).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Hawkins to include the feature of combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, in order to automatically link or associate caller identification with a voicemail notification so that a mobile telephone user receives a notification of which missed call(s) generated a voicemail to allow the user to select particular ones of the voicemail to open and listen to rather than being forced to listen to all recorded voicemails, which is particularly useful for screening voicemails recorded from numbers/callers for which the user has no interest, as taught by Hawkins (see col. 8, lines 21-24 and Fig. 8B).

Sakai in view of Hawkins fails to explicitly teach wherein content of the text message is descriptive of a reason for the calls and presenting the contact attempt together with content of the text message to indicate the reason for the calls.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Sharp teaches in a message received state, a mobile phone displays the name or number of the message sender, followed by contents of the message, wherein the content of the message is descriptive of a reason (see page 18, lines 15-18, page 21, lines 15-18 and figs. 17a, 17b, 18a & 18b). For example, Sharp illustrates in fig. 17a & 18a, when the icon next to Colin indicates that this is an unread message, selecting the message Colin from within the Inbox displays the contents of the message to indicate a reason for the contact attempt (*e.g., I will be working late at home and need to ask you a question, please call me before 12*) (see page 18, lines 15-18, page 21, lines 15-18 and figs. 17a, 17b, 18a & 18b). Sharp further teaches when a call has been missed the caller details are stored in the phone's memory and the state of the phone changes to a missed call state to present text indicating that a call or calls have been missed (see page 18, lines 23-30).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai and Hawkins with Sharp, in order to conveniently switch to a message received state to display the contents of a received message to a recipient as taught by Sharp (see page 18, lines 15-18 and page 21, lines 15-18).

Regarding **claim 21**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 19. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches a method, wherein a reference to the same caller is found if both the unanswered call data and the message both contain the same caller identifier (see *Hawkins*, col. 8, lines 13-24 and Fig. 8B).

Regarding **claim 22**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 19. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches a method,

displaying the contact attempt within a list of contact attempts (see *Sakai*, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 23**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 19. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches a method, further comprising: displaying the list of contact attempts as a list of callers (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 24**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 19. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches a method, further comprising: receiving a selection regarding the contact attempt and displaying the selected contact attempt in more detail (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 25**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 19. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches a method, further comprising: fetching a name for the caller present in the contact attempt and displaying the name of the caller (see *Sakai*, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 26**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 19. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches a method, further comprising: displaying a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 28**, Sakai teaches a computer program distribution medium (*e.g., storage unit 8*) readable by a computer and encoding a computer program of instructions for executing a computer process for presenting contact attempts to a subscriber terminal of a radio system (see p. 1 [0005], p. 5 [0086-0087] and figs. 1, 4 & 10), the process comprising:

saving received unanswered call data and received messages (*i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message left by the caller*) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098]); and presenting the contact attempts with a user interface (*e.g., display unit 9*) of the subscriber terminal (see p. 5 [0097] and p. 8 [0159] and figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining together both received unanswered call data and at least one saved text message which both refer to the same caller.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Hawkins teaches if a mobile telephone user ignores an incoming call, the call may be transferred to a user designated destination and a missed call screen is displayed, showing the identity, telephone number, time and date of the call (see col. 8, lines 15-19). According to Hawkins, if the caller left a message on voicemail, a third option is displayed, permitting the user to listen to the voicemail left by the caller (see col. 8, lines 21-24). For example, Hawkins Illustrates in Fig. 8B, that if the mobile telephone user ignores a call from Ron Marianetti, the contact attempts includes both received unanswered call data (*e.g., telephone number and time of the missed call from Ron Marianetti*) and at least one saved message (*e.g., a saved voicemail from Ron Marianetti*) by combining together the unanswered call data and messages which both refer to the same caller (see col. 8, lines 21-24 and Fig. 8B). Hawkins further teaches the "message" could either be a voicemail message or text/e-mail message (see col. 7, line 31-33).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Hawkins to include the feature of combining together both received unanswered call data and at least one saved text message which both refer to the same caller, in order to automatically link or associate caller identification with a voicemail notification so that a mobile telephone user receives a notification of which missed call(s) generated a voicemail to allow the user to select particular ones of the voicemail to open and listen to rather than being forced to listen to all recorded voicemails, which is particularly useful for screening voicemails recorded from numbers/callers for which the user has no interest, as taught by Hawkins (see col. 8, lines 21-24 and Fig. 8B).

Sakai in view of Hawkins fails to explicitly teach wherein content of the text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data and presenting the contact attempt together with the content of the text message to indicate the reason for the unanswered call data.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Sharp teaches in a message received state, a mobile phone displays the name or number of the message sender, followed by contents of the message, wherein the content of the message is descriptive of a reason (see page 18, lines 15-18, page 21, lines 15-18 and figs. 17a, 17b, 18a & 18b). For example, Sharp illustrates in fig. 17a & 18a, when the icon next to Colin indicates that this is an unread message, selecting the message Colin from within the Inbox displays the contents of the message to indicate a reason for the contact attempt (*e.g., I will be working late at home and need to ask you a question, please call me before 12*) (see page 18, lines 15-18, page 21, lines 15-18 and figs. 17a, 17b, 18a & 18b). Sharp further teaches when a call has been missed the caller details are stored in the phone's memory

and the state of the phone changes to a missed call state to present text indicating that a call or calls have been missed (see page 18, lines 23-30).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai and Hawkins with Sharp, in order to conveniently switch to a message received state to display the contents of a received message to a recipient as taught by Sharp (see page 18, lines 15-18 and page 21, lines 15-18).

Regarding **claim 30**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 28. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches wherein a reference to the same caller is found if both the unanswered call data and the message both contain the same caller identifier (see *Hawkins*, col. 8, lines 13-24 and Fig. 8B).

Regarding **claim 31**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 28. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches displaying the contact attempts within a list of contact attempts with the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 32**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 31. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches displaying the list of contact attempts as a list of callers with the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 33**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 28. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches receiving a selection regarding a contact attempt and displaying the selected contact attempt in more detail with the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 34**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 28. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches fetching a name for the caller present in the contact attempts from a phonebook and displays the name of the caller with the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 35**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 28. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches displaying a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 37**, the combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp teaches all the limitations of claim 28. The combination of Sakai, Hawkins and Sharp further teaches a computer program storage, the storage medium comprising a computer readable medium, a record medium, a computer readable memory, a computer readable software distribution package and a computer readable compressed software package (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0005] and Fig. 10).

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANTHONY S. ADDY whose telephone number is (571)272-7795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 8:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. S. A./
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Patrick N. Edouard/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617